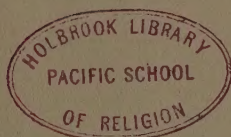
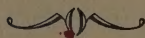


# The Church Peace Union

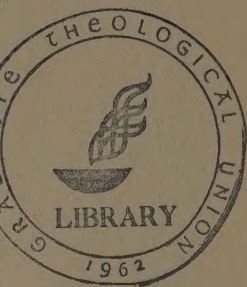
(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)



*Report of  
The General Secretary  
and the  
Auditors  
for the year 1942*

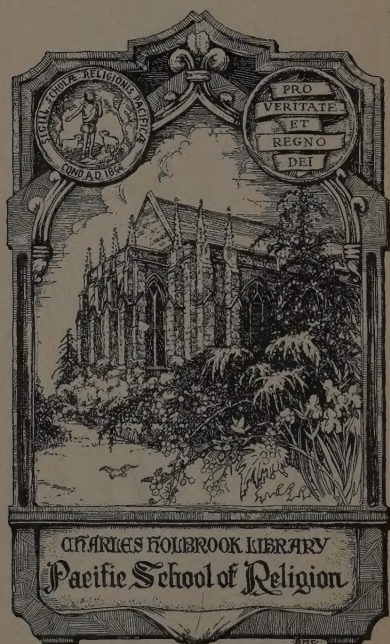
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70 Fifth Avenue  
New York  
February  
1943



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*gift of the pub.*



# The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)

*Report of the General Secretary, and the Auditors to the Board of Trustees at the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting held in New York City*

*January 21, 1943*

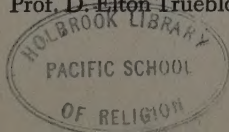
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THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF  
THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

•  
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,  
HENRY A. ATKINSON

*Friends and Brethren:*

This is the twenty-fifth time I have made my annual report as General Secretary of the Church Peace Union. Before I first met with the Board, I had had some years of experience in teaching and preaching, and for a number of years had been a student of social, economic, moral and religious problems. My training and enthusiasms had led me from a very conservative religious and social background into more or less of a liberal position in such matters. With the outbreak of the first World War, I found that many things I, and others of my generation, had accepted as foregone conclusions were hopelessly inconclusive. We were brought up on the assumption that the period of war in human history had passed, and that the unfinished task was to develop a sound social structure within each nation. We had not even learned that this could not be done except as we joined hands in firm cooperation with those working at the same tasks in other nations. We did not take seriously the warnings which came from men who had studied the trend of international affairs, men who knew better than we what was going on in the world around us. In my school days I do not remember having heard a single sermon preached against war. Such a concept as a "league of nations" was limited to Tennyson's poetry. We read the words of the Hebrew prophets and accepted "The Day of Peace" as being already far advanced toward the noon-tide of fulfillment. Of course, there were such "amiable" pastimes as "slaying the unmentionable Turk" at Thanksgiving services, and much baiting of England and talk of our superiority and invincibility.

History will undoubtedly write down this era as one of the greatest turning points in the affairs of men and nations. These years have gone all too rapidly, and have been filled with high hopes, followed

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

by deep despair; years of intensive planning; earnest strivings and ventures; set-backs; heartbreaks and failures, with some successes.

Now, in the midst of this greatest of all wars, I find no reason to regret that we have spent so much time and energy while the results seem so meager. These years are not wasted years, but "invested" time.

Our task has been difficult and delicate. Our failures should not depress us, and we surely will not become inflated with pride at what success we have achieved. In the six thousand years of the recorded history of man's life on this planet, there has been at least one major war for every year. Each generation has hoped that it would find a strong and abiding peace. "Give us peace, O God, in our day!" has been the cry of all nations and of all peoples. Yet war has continued as the accepted method of settling disputes. One generation has educated the next to believe that only through war could they be strong and only through war could they be secure. Even after the last war men in high positions were saying, "there are still glittering prizes to be won at the point of a sharp sword." You do not change the minds of the people in a short time. The whole trend of six millennia cannot be diverted in a new direction by the work of twenty-five years. It seems to me that the closest parallel of our work is that of the road builder. One road in particular in our Western Rocky Mountains gave great difficulty to the engineers and the workers. The survey was made and the road was finished for miles through canyons, through mountains, along the edge of great cliffs, around the bend of a river. The road was opened to travel, but that winter when the storms came something happened on which the engineers had not figured, and a long strip of the road slid into the river. Many people said there was no need to try to rebuild it. However, it was repaired and again it was a failure. It was only after the third attempt that the engineers succeeded in rebuilding that road, which today stands as an integral part of a great international highway. We must win against war, and learn to live at peace with each other. It can be done — it must be done. It seems incredible that with all our intelligence in conquering nature and our research in controlling disease, increasing the length of life, and adding immeasurably to the comforts and refinements of living, we should still continue at ever-shortening intervals to revert to war and thus break up everything we have created — as children break their toys when they tire of them.



## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

We have learned many lessons in these years and I hope we have gained some new wisdom. One of the things that is certain now is that the desire for peace, the love of peace, and even devoted, sincere prayers for peace, are not enough. A peaceful world must be an organized world, a policed world, a world where the despoilers and the rapacious will be held in check and accountable for their crimes, by the common consent of all nations and peoples. Our task is to keep our courage and our faith until we build up that kind of a world community.

These twenty-five years have been happy years for me personally. I know of no other fellowship that equals the fellowship of this Board. The membership is made up of men of strong opinions. We have had many points of view expressed on almost every important question that has come before us, but there have been no serious differences of opinion. We never have enforced the "rule of the majority," and in all these years, to the best of my knowledge, never has a minority report been presented. On some issues members of the Board have requested that their names be recorded as "opposed," but in all our major plans and in the stands we have taken, we have moved forward as a unit.

I have had opportunities to meet many people, and spent much time in Geneva and in the world's capitals where momentous issues were being discussed and decided. In this way I have come to know a great many leaders in the churches, in the universities, in the colleges, and also men connected with the governmental and diplomatic world. I recall the earlier days in our organization and the men who cooperated with us, and whom we called friends and brothers. Many of them have gone to their reward: Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Allen Baker, Bishop Brent, Bishop Greer, Peter Ainslie, Francis Clark, Dr. Faunce, Cardinal Gibbons, Robert Gardiner, Frederick Lynch, Frank Oliver Hall, Bishop Hendrix, Francis L. Stetson, Bishop William Lawrence, Rabbi Emil Hirsch, Dr. William I. Hull, Marcus Marks, Shailer Mathews, Newton D. Baker, Edwin Mead, Dr. Junius Remensnyder, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Judge Rogers, ex-President William H. Taft, Dr. James J. Walsh, Bishop Wilson, Henry Churchill King, George A. Plimpton, Charles E. Jefferson, Morton D. Hull, George W. Smith. What a floodgate of memory these names open of the years during which we worked together!

The last conference of the International Committee of the World

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Alliance was held in Geneva in August, 1939, just a few weeks before the war broke out. In 1938 a full sized conference was held at Larvik, Norway, with 200 delegates from 36 countries present. Many of these held high positions in the churches of their own countries and all were advocates of international friendship. Many of those who were with us then have since passed away. Others who helped as pioneers died years before, but all are a part of that international, mystical friendship which has developed during these years. To even repeat their names is a kind of memorial, something like the ceremony known in the Jewish ritual as "Kaddish." Among those who were closely associated with us as members of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, were George Nasmyth, Fred B. Smith, Alexander Ramsay, Washington Gladden, David Starr Jordan, Nehemiah Boynton, Cornelius Woelfkin, S. Parkes Cadman, Bishop McDowell; and among the younger men were William Merrill, Jr. and Canon Thompson Elliott. Then there were Arthur Burroughs, Bishop of Ripon; Albert Moore of Canada; John Clifford, Henry Hodgkin, J. H. Jowett, Harold Spender, Lord Parmoor, Theodore Wood (Bishop of Winchester), who was one of the noblest representatives of the church of our day; Dr. Davidson, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Ede, the Dean of Worcester. From the continent the following were also associated with us Madame Jézéquel, Jacques Dumas, Paul Fuzier, Wilfred Monod (I am not quite sure that these three last named are living; we have not been able to get definite information, although their deaths have been reported); Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Prof. Prudhommeaux, Archbishop Germanos, Senator Fontaine, Pasteur Busé, Henri Anet, Dr. Wissing, Dr. and Mrs. Cramer of Holland, Dr. Schlottemaker de Bruine. The tragedy that has overtaken the German nation must not blind us to the fact that we had strong friends and faithful workers among the men of this and a past generation: Dr. Kapler, Dr. Spiecker, Dr. Deissmann, and Dr. Titius, who looked like a picture of Carlisle and of whom Archbishop Söderblom said, "he has the face and head of a lion but the heart of a lamb"; Dr. Simon, Chief Justice of the Court of Leipzig, (a position corresponding to the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court) who served as acting-President of the German Republic after the death of Ebert; and Dr. Richter. In Denmark were our old and true friends, Bishop Ammundsen and Bishop Ostenfeld. Then in Norway, Nansen — big in every sense of the word. He was scheduled to speak for us at a meeting in the Victoria Hall, Geneva,

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some years ago, and as he and I were walking together from his hotel to our meeting place, he stopped and said to me, "Atkinson, I am afraid I am going over here tonight to speak under false pretenses. You know I am not what you would technically call a religious man. I am not even a member of the church. How are you going to classify me?" I replied, "You are one of that select group so well known for humanitarianism and your loyalty to great principles that you need no classification." "But," he said, "that doesn't quite fit in. Suppose you put me down as an agnostic." "All right," I said, "you are not quite sure, is that what you mean?" "Exactly," he said. We walked on a few steps when he stopped again and added, "When you put me down as an agnostic, be sure you add 'a reverent' agnostic." Then there were Dr. Gleditsch, the Dean of the Cathedral of Oslo, who afterwards was made the Bishop of Nidaros and Archbishop Söderblom of Upsala, who kept all his enthusiasms and gathered new ones as he went along. The Archbishop of Canterbury once said in regard to him, "You get out of patience with him because in working with him you find yourself committed to so many things you never heard about until you see your name in print. Nevertheless, he so bubbles over with life and the joy of living that it is an inspiration to work with him. He is the eternal boy who refuses to grow up." Other European friends and co-workers were Bishop Figueiredo of Portugal, Juan Fliedner of Spain, Harold of Switzerland. Of Dr. Zilka, Professor in the University of Prague, we know nothing, except that his home was in the area outside of Prague where the greatest fury of the Nazis expended itself. President Masaryk was a friend and a great helper in our work. When we met in Prague, Masaryk acted as sponsor for the meeting. Here was another who could be placed in the same class with Nansen. His attitude was one of reverence toward religion, because as he saw it religion had the possibilities of helping a world that greatly needs help. Then in Italy there were Prof. Chiminelli, Prof. Giampiccoli and Dr. Comba. Bishop Kukk of Estonia was a huge man. At one of our International Conferences, Jacques Dumas, with cynical French frankness, said jokingly to the Bishop; "Some of the brethren you meet here have big heads, but I am sure that you, Bishop Kukk, have one distinction which no other possesses; you have the biggest feet in Europe. It is an experience to see your shoes at night outside the door in the corridor." Other friends were Bishop Irbe of Latvia; Arthur Hjilt of Finland; Martin Yeas of Lithuania; Bishop Bursche of Poland, who died in a concentration camp; and Bishop Iriney, of whom we know nothing. Lord

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Dickinson wrote to me in a letter dated November 9, 1942; "With the President of the World Alliance and the Vice President both interned by political authorities, there remains today only one of our high officials, Bishop Oldham, who is not in prison." Bishop Baltazar; Archimandrite Prebitchevitch; Archbishop Meletios, who was driven out of Athens and into the position of Patriarch and Pope of Alexandria; Madame Alivisatos; Patriarch Miron Christea of Rumania; Archimandrite Scriban of Rumania were our co-workers. There were Bishop Motoda, Baron Sakatani, Bishop Watanobe, Dr. Nitobe, all members of our Japanese fellowship. There were many sincere men in Japan, who, fearful of the future, were as eager to maintain the peace between Japan and the United States as anyone could be in our own country. My experience in Japan leads me to believe that the stories told of the mysterious Tanaka Memorial, with the plans of the War Lords to dominate the world were well founded, and even if we had put Japan on the quota I do not believe we could have prevented what has happened. Certainly the White Papers recently published by our State Department indicate that we went as far as we could with decency, and some times some of us felt with too much complacency toward Japan, in trying to appease her and make her believe in our friendship. But these men in Japan, who have now gone to their rewards, were real friends and willing to cooperate in every possible way in the plans of our organization. I, for one, would feel a little easier in conscience if we had not been quite so harsh and arrogant and had put immigration from all countries, including Japan, on the same quota basis.

In my experiences I have met men of all kinds and of all statures. I have met men of most of the races and nationalities. I have found that basically there is very little difference among them. There are differences in opportunity, environment, training, education, but underneath these the selfish are selfish in all languages, and everywhere one finds also the unselfish and the considerate. I prize many of the opportunities of meeting men whom I have revered and have trusted.

One of the happiest experiences I can recall is the afternoon I spent with Professor Adolph Harnack. I wrote to him saying that our committee in arranging for the Stockholm Conference had agreed that he was the man we wanted as principal speaker on the occasion when the King of Sweden and the Court were to receive the Conference. I arrived at his home early in the afternoon. Harnack was small



## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

physically, about eighty years old at that time; his hair rather thick and perfectly white. His eyes twinkled, and in fact he was one of those persons who seem to twinkle all over. He radiated friendliness. "Let's go into the study," he said, "I feel at home there and I hope you will." The room was large, oblong, with high ceiling, and surrounded with bookshelves filled from top to bottom. We sat down and after a few preliminary words, following the good American tradition I plunged into the subject at hand. I told him how much we wanted him to speak for us, but he waved the subject aside, as he said, "Tell me something about my friend, Nathan Söderblom. I feel he is a remarkable man. He is a student, a scholar, a linguist, and he always knows what he wants; but he is a little impatient with the processes by which things can be secured. He became an archbishop without being either a priest or a bishop, and yet his leadership as Archbishop has brought back some of the old glory to Upsala." Then he branched off into a history of the See of Upsala, and told me things about it I had never heard, even from the Archbishop himself. In the midst of his talk he referred to a statement that had emanated from the Cathedral there a few hundred years ago. Harnack got up from his chair, went across to the step-ladder, pushed it around to the right place and then climbed the steps, removed a book and brought it to the desk where he turned up the quotation in question. He did that several times while we were talking. Germany at that time was going through her economic crisis, and from Dr. Harnack I learned what inflation does to securities. The government had exercised its option and paid him in full the entire capital he had invested, and from which he expected to draw a monthly pension for the rest of his life. He said: "When I got my money it was not enough to buy a postage stamp for a letter to a friend in Berlin!" Finally after I had been there for two hours, I stated my request again, and he said, "No, I can't do it." Then he took out his old fashioned silver watch and opened it. He said, "See here, this is the face and the hands which tell us the time and that is the most spectacular part of the watch. There are plenty of men who like to be the hands of the watch." Then he opened the back of the watch and held it towards me as he said, "In there, hidden and out of sight, are the springs and the machinery. That is what I am. Other men show off; I keep the watch going."

One of the difficulties we encountered was to find places on the programs for the many men at our meetings, who felt that they must



## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

speak on every important occasion. At one meeting held in Germany there were so many demands that finally there were about sixteen speakers, as I remember it. Most of the audience had left before I did, which was after midnight, and there were still five or six speakers waiting patiently to be heard.

Although we were churchmen seeking some method by which our nations could compose their difficulties and learn to live in peace with each other, the narrow selfishness and egotism which appeared from time to time were discouraging. I do not like to remember incidents of this kind, but I think it is just as well to realize that as long as mediocrity has to be appeased at the expense of real ability, so long will it be impossible to get our real work done and well done.

I had many delightful experiences and appreciated the privilege of meeting men with big souls, who took a large view of affairs. Charles F. Andrews, a friend of Gandhi, was one of the most glorious personalities I have ever met. I can think of no other person to whom the adjective "saintly" can be applied with the same degree of truth. He was unselfish, understanding, and patient, and active in every good work. He reminded me of what Robert Louis Stevenson said of Father Damien: "He, like a genial fire, warms you and gives you a sense of well being."

When this war is ended we will have immediately thrust upon us another task, which will be equal in magnitude to the combined efforts now being made to win the war. This task will be to feed the hungry, heal the sick, clothe the cold and naked, shelter and house the homeless, reconstitute cities and give peoples in all countries the opportunity to resume normal life on a decent level. In an effort to show the magnitude of the undertaking and its worldwide implications, Henry Wallace used, merely as a figure of speech, "a quart of milk for everybody in the world," which has brought down upon him so much ridicule. Governor Herbert H. Lehman has been put in a position of chief responsibility for this job and is surrounding himself with a strong group of assistants and advisers. The United Nations are now beginning to plan and to build up stock piles of food, clothing and medical supplies, and are training workers, so that with the end of hostilities the work of reconstruction will commence at once.

The Church Peace Union cannot engage in the work of collecting or administering funds for relief or restitution, but we can supply the

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

thing that is more needed than anything else, and that is the fund of goodwill, love of mankind, and willingness to sacrifice, without which all the plans of relief will fall to the ground.

In the last twenty-five years I have traveled pretty much all over the world. I have been impressed more and more with the fact that whatever the peculiarities of the life of people, and no matter how they differ from our Western concept of behavior, underneath all these differences I found one thing in common among all peoples and all classes — a longing to be understood, to have a chance to express themselves, to have someone know what they think and what living means to them. In other words, all are longing for friendship and genuine brotherhood.

At the end of the war there will be millions of hungry people, millions of people who are cold, millions without homes or habitation of any kind, millions of people from whom have been taken every chance of making a living; and all these millions — while they will be looking for food, shelter and clothes — will be looking for someone to extend to them a friendly hand. These millions will want to feel that they have friends who are willing to help them stand on their own feet again and become a part of an orderly, civilized society. Friendship is not an empty thing. It means a willingness to make the sacrifice and do the thing that is required of friends and brothers in dealing with each other.

We have had years of experience. There are thousands of people who believe in us and in our organization. Therefore, I feel free at this time to suggest several things I think we ought to do and do immediately.

The most pressing task is to make sure now, before the end of the war, that the Atlantic Charter, which is the basis of agreement among the United Nations, shall be accepted by the American people as the basis of a new organization of the world. This means that it is necessary for the United Nations to adopt immediately some form of an administrative council, which would be supported by each one of the nations involved in the war against Germany, Italy and Japan; and that these United Nations, which are now providing the strategy for winning the war, shall also become the agency to undertake the policing of the world, and ultimately open its membership to all nations that will come up to a standard and adopt the code of action

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

agreed upon by the United Nations themselves. This code should be the expansion of the terms of the Atlantic Charter, and should provide a Bill of Rights for all nations and in the interests of all peoples.

It does not make so very much difference what kind of a world organization is created to carry out these purposes. No matter how perfect the world community at first, it can always be bettered. Any effective world community will at first *have* to be based on compromises between existing ideals of government. The United Nations are now learning the value of such compromises and how they can be made. No perfect, ready-made plan can be evolved for governing the world. However, we must be certain that in making compromises they do not nullify the fundamental principles of the international Bill of Rights. Perfection in any government can only be achieved through the functioning and not the idealizing of the world community. I want to underscore this one essential truth. *Whatever plan of world organization is agreed upon by the United Nations, should be accepted heartily by the United States. We should bind ourselves to membership and continued cooperation in such a world organization.* The moment we begin to pick flaws and try to find ways of avoiding our responsibilities, we head toward disaster for ourselves and for the rest of the world. It was this whittling down of our idealism and our faith that led to the breakdown of the League of Nations. Nye, Johnson, Wheeler and other members of the Senate are now following this same course. Senator Nye, were he capable of shame, would not have said what he did the other day: "Freedom from fear, from want, freedom of worship, of speech, what of these things? What of the Charter adopted upon the occasion of a rather historic Atlantic boat-ride by two gentlemen? It might be necessary to keep the American army functioning and ready to hold down the Chinese and others who don't like and won't drink milk while Henry Wallace pours milk down their throats. But the fact remains that that is not the privilege we are really fighting for today." Thus the old tactic of Senator Lodge and his associates reared its head in an attempt to cheapen our efforts by small talk and wisecracks. Mr. Willkie, who has been saying many excellent things, never spoke better than when he declared: "The four freedoms will not be accomplished by the declarations of those momentarily in power. They will become real only if the people of the world forge them into actuality." That must be done now, and unless we win the approval by some congressional

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

or other formal action of the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter, we may again find ourselves unable to continue cooperation after the war ends. The peace must be won now, as we win the war.

I, therefore, suggest as the basis of a program the following statement of policy, which has been adopted in substance by a number of groups and has formed the basis of agreement among the organizations that have participated in the holding of our Institutes on "Win the War — Win the Peace": —

1. There must be a complete military victory for the United Nations.
2. The United Nations must be organized *now* to become the nucleus of a universal society of nations.
3. The universal society of nations must be based on international law, backed by an international police force.
4. The concepts of international, social and economic justice indicated in the Atlantic Charter must be the foundation of the new world order.
5. *Specifically*, we urge upon the governments of the United Nations the immediate formation of a United Nations Council and the creation of commissions to formulate plans for post-war reconstruction.
6. The machinery of the League of Nations, International Labor Organization, the World Court and their historical experience should be utilized to every extent practicable.
7. The national well-being of the United States as well as its obligations to mankind require full American participation in the society of nations.

One other matter should rest heavily on the conscience of Christians everywhere, i.e., the tragedy which saddens and threatens the very existence of the whole Jewish world. There is not a Jewish home in any land free from the sting and hurt of the suffering and slaughter that has already occurred and is occurring right now in Europe. The revelations that have been made recently of the bestial cruelty practised upon this people by order of Hitler and his murdering mob make more clear than anything else the horror and real meaning of Nazi rule. The Archbishop of York recently characterized as "the greatest crime in history" the deliberate extermination of the Jews in Europe. It is conservatively estimated that two million have been murdered, and for the remainder there seems to be no hope. There

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

is ever present danger of wholesale death. The Nazis, without mercy, are killing defenseless men, women and children, and to quote again from the Archbishop's New Year message: "These people have committed no crime. Their only offense is that they belong to the race of which our Lord and His Apostles were members." Five million Jews in Europe are involved in this terrible tragedy. Hitler has used anti-Semitism as a motive and persecution of the individual Jew as the spearhead of his thrust against the liberties of free men everywhere. Under his brutal blows anti-Semitism has flared up anew in almost every land.

The Jewish problem is almost exclusively a Christian problem. It is only in those lands called Christian that anti-Semitism runs riot. Therefore, I have ventured to prepare a resolution, which I am laying before you for consideration and with the hope that it may be adopted as our expression of protest against this horror, and also as a program for amelioration, urging the churches of America to join the Archbishop of York and others in doing what we can to stop the present persecution and secure the future against the repetition of these and similar crimes against the Jews as major crimes against humanity.

In a time such as this, I think all of us may take some pride in the fact that we have contributed what we could toward the combined efforts which have been made to organize the peace of the world. We have held to our idealistic hope of ultimate triumph, and at the same time have recognized that a secure world can be achieved only through the collective use of force. Now that we find ourselves in the midst of this gigantic struggle, it is a source of satisfaction to find that we have a place for service, and an opportunity to help toward clearer thinking, and the development of that state of mind which will steady our nation and give it courage to meet its important tasks in the days ahead. As God gives us strength, opportunity, and ability, let us dedicate ourselves to this task.



THE CHURCH PEACE UNION  
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE  
EXECUTIVE STAFF

HENRY A. ATKINSON  
General Secretary

*"Win the War — Win the Peace" Institutes:*

One of the major undertaking of The Church Peace Union has been in connection with the Institutes which were held in the following places:

Winter Park, Florida.....	February 4-6
Tampa, Florida .....	February 17-18
Topeka, Kansas .....	May 3-6
Los Angeles, California .....	July 2-4
San Francisco, California .....	July 9-11
Portland, Oregon .....	July 14-16
Seattle, Washington .....	July 18-20
Fargo, North Dakota .....	October 2-3
St. Paul, Minnesota .....	October 5-6
Worcester, Massachusetts .....	November 9-12
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania .....	November 23-24
Hoboken, New Jersey .....	January 11-12, 1943

Institutes are definitely scheduled in the following cities:

Durham, North Carolina .....	February 11-12, 1943
Atlanta, Georgia .....	February 13-15, 1943
Richmond, Virginia .....	March 21-23, 1943

In addition, plans are under way for Institutes at Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; Birmingham, Alabama; Shreveport, Louisiana; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Detroit, Michigan (the Detroit Public Library and several other groups have suggested a date in early April); Portland, Maine; Concord, New Hampshire; Burlington, Vermont; Erie, Pennsylvania; Northfield, Minnesota (in connection with Carleton College and the Kellogg Foundation); Des Moines, Iowa. We propose to go as far in carrying out this program as our resources will permit.

The following organizations have been cooperating in this enterprise:

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

The World Alliance for International Friendship  
Through the Churches  
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace  
International Free World Association  
Citizens for Victory  
League of Nations Association  
Council for Democracy  
Citizens Council for United Nations

Besides in the local communities we have had the cooperation of organizations such as the following:

Ministerial Alliance	Foreign Policy Association
Young Women's Christian Association	Various Organizations of Foreign Born
League of Women Voters	American Citizens such as,
Lion's Club	American Polish Society
Kiwanis Club	Anti-Nazi Germans, etc.
Association of University Women	Committee for Industrial Organization
Council of Churches	Labor Councils
National Council of Jewish Women	American Federation of Labor
Federation of Women's Club	Rotary Club
American Jewish Congress	Local Churches
Allied Boards of Trade	Young Men's Christian Association
Urban League	International Relations Club
	Chamber of Commerce

Our purpose has not been to hold simply a series of "big meetings." Rather we have sought to attract leaders and influential citizens and have given time to discussion and conference. In every locality where we have held an Institute, we have left an organization to continue the work. If you will note the local cooperating organizations above listed, you will see the community-wide interest that was manifested. We have based our programs upon the material which has been produced by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. In addition, we have distributed the literature of the cooperating agencies. We printed a pamphlet describing the Institutes on the Pacific Coast and have distributed 2,500 copies. We now plan to print a small pamphlet covering the Pittsburgh Institute, together with a suggested program for carrying the Institute idea from the larger centers into the smaller communities, and for the establishment of hundreds of study groups in churches, schools, women's and men's club, etc.

The Church Peace Union is glad to have taken the lead in this matter, and while assuming direct responsibility has had valuable aid from every one of the cooperating organizations.

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

### *Work with Other Organizations:*

The Church Peace Union and World Alliance together are represented on many different boards and organizations. Among these are the following:

- Citizens for Victory
- League of Nations Association
- Council for Democracy
- China Aid Council and United China Relief
- Council Against Intolerance in America
- Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
- International Free World Association
- Citizens Council for the United Nations
- Federal Council of Churches' Commission to Study  
the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace
- Christian Conference on War and Peace
- French Refugee Committee
- American Round Table on India
- World Citizenship Movement
- Unitarian Service Committee
- Freedom House
- National Peace Conference

### *Special Services:*

Through our representative in Lisbon and through the State Department I have been able to continue work for relief to Americans stranded in Europe and for refugees trying to escape to other countries. Dr. Robert C. Dexter has been representing us through the office of the Unitarian Service Committee in Portugal. He also visited Geneva, conferred with our workers there, and made a complete report on the work being carried on by the World Alliance in Europe. Other than the reports from Dr. Dexter, we have had little information from Geneva. We have kept in touch with our Secretary, Mr. Henriod, and our Treasurer, Mr. Fatio, Pasteur Toureille in France, Miss Marks in England and Dr. Zankow in Bulgaria, but know little of what is happening. Of most of the members of the Alliance Councils we know nothing. The offices have been moved to the Bellevue Hotel, in Geneva, where most of the private agencies now find their base of operation.

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

All the necessary arrangements were made to bring Pasteur Jules Jézéquel, our Secretary in France, to the United States. His papers were approved by the State Department and his passage arranged. However, just before the second invasion of France by the Nazis, Pasteur Jézéquel found that it would be possible for him to continue his effective work in his own country. He deliberately elected to stay in France rather than to find a haven of safety and the comfort of living out the rest of his days here in the United States. Jézéquel is one of the outstanding heroes of the church in a time of great need.

This has been a busy year. At no time in the history of the organization has it been called upon for so much service, and now as we face the future we recognize that the difficulties of winning the peace are even greater than those encountered in winning the war. We lost the peace after World War I largely because American public opinion failed to support the measures which were approved by the American people while the war was being waged and won. We must not make this mistake again, and to this end we are utilizing all our facilities and all the channels open to us, together with what we have learned from our experiences during and since the last war.

### EDUCATION

RICHARD M. FAGLEY

Education Secretary

#### *Education Committee*

The Committee met at the three regularly appointed times of meeting to plan the work of the Department. A number of personal consultations were also held with members of the Committee.

#### *News Letter*

The influence of the News Letter, ten issues of which were published in 1942, has grown during this period, according to correspondence received. In addition to contributions by Bishop Oldham, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Tracy Strong and Dr. Albert Peel, a series of editorials were devoted to the struggle for world order in general, and to a Council of the United Nations in particular.

#### *Other Material*

Among the material published were the following: *A Lenten Journey* by Dr. Merrill, a pamphlet for pastors; *Faith for These Times* by James Marshall, a leaflet by the President of the New York Board

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

of Education; *Notes on Religious Peace Aims*, a mimeographed index of statements; *Half of Humanity* by M. Searle Bates, a study pamphlet on the Far East; *Win the War — Win the Peace*, report on four Institutes headed by Dr. Atkinson; *A Christmas Devotion for 1942* by Joseph Fort Newton. (See report of Assistant Secretary for figures on distribution.)

Also helped Congregational Commission of Evangelism prepare a packet for ministers, *Preaching in Wartime*; helped to prepare a special issue of *Inter-seminarian*; worked with Commission to Study the Organization of Peace to prepare a *Digest of Religious Statements on Peace and Post-War Reconstruction*; wrote a program paper on reconstruction for the National Intercollegiate Christian Council and prepared a study packet for use in this connection; helped the World Alliance issue jointly with the Federal Council, *The Christian Church and World Order*; wrote an article for Social Action, twice reprinted in leaflet form, *Political Action for World Order*; wrote the November Study topics for Congregational young people; now preparing an article for Presbyterian young people.

Prepared a check list of religious materials for Chaplains and Service Men; preparing a youth pamphlet on *War Service Activity*; planning to publish shortly a Lenten pamphlet for pastors, *Choose You This Day*.

### Conferences

Served as consultant on international problems, National Assembly of Student Christian Associations (January); participated in Seminar on World Order under Brooklyn Federation of Churches and in student conference, Yale Divinity School (February); worked with Church Peace Union and World Alliance delegates at the Delaware Study Conference (March); helped to conduct conference of the United Christian Youth Movement (March); participated in a series of Congregational Association meetings in Vermont (May); attended conference on post-war work in Europe (June); helped to organize ministers' meeting, Congregational General Council (July); conducted Seminar on World Order, Eastern Regional Planning Conference, U.C.Y.M. (August); participated in Church Conference on War Service (October); participated in Worcester Institute (November); taught course on World Order, Harlem Community Training School (November-December); organized Christian Conference on War and Peace (January, 1943).



## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

### *Committee Work*

Worked with International Relations Committee of Congregational Council for Social Action; served on Commission on World Community, National Peace Conference; served as Secretary for the newly appointed World Alliance Education Committee, preparing plan of work and making the survey of World Alliance policy since 1914; worked with Administrative Committee of the U.C.Y.M. and its Committee on World Order.

### *Other Activities*

Helped to organize *United Nations Religious News* issued by the United Nations Information Office.

Served as consultant (November-December) to the Civilian Mobilization Branch of the Office of Civilian Defense.

## INFORMATION SERVICE

G. S. BARKER

Assistant Secretary

### *Information Service*

The circulation of our publications during the past year is as follows:

News Letter (10 issues) Regular mailing list and supplementary orders .....	120,891
News Letter Reprints (3) .....	4,750
Win the War — Win the Peace .....	2,569
Christian Church and World Order .....	2,651
Half of Humanity .....	4,555
A Lenten Journey .....	8,000
To Build a Better World .....	501
The Study of Peace Aims in the Local Church.	6,078
Worship Services for Peace and Brotherhood.	118
American Churches and World Order (packet)	170
Religious Proposals for World Order .....	8,443
Christmas Devotion for 1942 .....	25,500
Digest on Religious Statements and Post-War Reconstruction .....	505
Leaflets for Laymen	
No. 1 .....	512
No. 2 .....	875
The Churches, the War and the Peace .....	2,000

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Other literature distributed through Information Service is as follows:

- Faith for Reconstruction
- Long Range Peace Objectives
- The Struggle for World Order
- A Just and Durable Peace
- The Study of the Organization of Peace (3 Reports)
- War Aims
- Delaware Statement
- Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction
- Catholic Association for International Peace booklets (3)
- Faith for These Times
- Price of Victory
- Reconstruction Packet

In addition to our own material we have distributed a large quantity prepared by other organizations, particularly that of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

The greater number of letters received by the Information Service have asked for study material dealing with some phase of post-war reconstruction.

An interesting request came from the U.S. Office of Education asking us to send our publications to Key Centers of Information and Training in universities and colleges. A War Information Library will be established in each center. We have already sent our publications to 151 War Information Libraries in colleges, whose names are on our permanent mailing list. The Hoover Library on War, and the Yale University Library on War Literature also asked to be put on our mailing list, as did also the Consulate General of Poland, Minister of Finance, Industry and Commerce on Economic Post-War Problems, The British Broadcasting Company and the British Library of Information.

### *Cooperation with Other Groups*

- Prisoners Aid Committee of the Y. M. C. A.
- American Red Cross
- China Aid Council, and other relief organizations
- Citizens for Victory
- Free World Association
- Interseminarian and other youth groups
- National Peace Conference
- Catholic Association for International Peace
- American Friends' summer Institutes on International Relations

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

National Intercollegiate Christian Council  
Jewish bodies  
State Denominational Conventions  
20 County Teachers Conventions in New York State  
Middle Atlantic Conference of the Congregational Christian Churches  
State Study Program Committee, State of Iowa  
Board of Christian Education (in compiling bibliography of material for youth groups)  
National Youth Administration — Farmer's Union Camp  
Inter-Allied Information Center (Section for Information on Studies in post-war reconstruction)

### *Administration*

I have devoted considerable time to editorial work, layout and proofreading of our various publications and to the preparation of financial statements.

I have completed the work of indexing the Minutes of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, 1918-1920, and the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Executive and Finance Committees of the Church Peace Union from 1914-1940. These are now bound for our permanent record.

### FIELD SERVICE

HARRY N. HOLMES

Associate Secretary of the World Alliance

### *Field Work — A Few Facts*

Primarily, the work of the Associate Secretary is to carry the message of the World Alliance across the country. During the year I have spoken at 148 meetings, which involved traveling 26,666 miles.

This field work included:

- a) Participation in institutes held at — Winter Park, Topeka, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Fargo, St. Paul, and Hoboken.
- b) A special trip to Florida in connection with the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies. I spoke at 35 meetings, traveling from Jacksonville to Miami and from Winter Park to the Palm Beaches.
- c) A state youth conference on "A Post War World" held at Tallahassee University.
- d) Seventeen meetings on International affairs, held in Peoria, Illinois.

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

- e) Opening address at conference of Pennsylvania Council of Churches, and at New Hampshire Religious Education Council on "The Church in the Future."
- f) Address at annual mid-west conference of Rotary Clubs, held at St. Louis, May 11th.

### *Radio*

Gave short wave broadcast to Britain on "The Trend in America Toward World Cooperation," June 14. Printed and distributed.

Broadcast in St. Louis on "Maintaining our Heritage and Shaping the Future."

Radio Interview on work of World Alliance (St. Louis).

Broadcasts at Tallahassee and Peoria.

### *Interchange*

The Interchange Committee continues in operation. Six of the fifteen members visited Britain on special missions within the last eighteen months. Five reported at the last meeting.

The annual interchange of pulpits between some of the ministers of Montreal and New York (eight each) took place on May 18th.

### *Annual Meeting*

Helped in promotion and operation of Annual Meeting in Worcester, Massachusetts. The gathering was successful in its impact on the influential men of the community. The cooperating committee gave enthusiastic leadership.

### *Cooperation with other Groups*

Among the groups of which I am a member are the following:

Steering Committee of the National Peace Conference

Federal Council's Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace

Methodist Peace Commission

National Committee on Aid to Prisoners of War

Methodist Commission on Overseas Relief

PACIFIC COAST SECRETARY OF THE WORLD ALLIANCE

E. GUY TALBOTT

San Francisco

The work on the Pacific Coast is being carried on in connection with the International Center in San Francisco, which was the direct

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

development and outgrowth of the series of Institutes held on the Pacific Coast in July.

The International Center has now been in operation for four months. This first quarter has been a time of organization, planning ahead, and cultivating cooperative relationships with all organizations in the area interested in international affairs. During the period, the original \$5,000 appropriation from the Carnegie Endowment has been matched by \$5,000 secured from local sources. The Endowment has now added another \$3,000 for holding more conferences and carrying out an educational program.

Major activities for December have centered around the series of International Leadership Institutes to be held in January. The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace is sending the National Chairman of its Education Committee, Dr. Emily Hickman, to participate in these institutes. Miss Kathleen Courtney, Vice-President of the British League of Nations Union, will represent the viewpoint of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Commission chairmen and international relations experts in each area will participate in the institutes.

This series of institutes is expected to be one of the major activities of the International Center and constituent organizations for the year, and is planned as a forerunner of a series of larger meetings of a more public character later in the spring. Its basic purpose is the preparation of leaders in clubs, churches, forums, schools, and other organizations for education in international affairs, particularly the necessity of American cooperation in some world order to enforce peace that must be set up following the war.

Continuing educational activities of the Center consists in sending speakers to various organizations, conferences with related groups, two regular Sunday radio programs under the auspices of the Palo Alto Free World Forum and Citizens for Victory. Practically all of these radio programs are beamed toward the post-war world, since there are so many other programs, governmental and otherwise, dealing with immediate war problems. Thousands of pieces of literature have been distributed to organizations and individuals, particularly the material created by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the League of Nations Association, and other constituent organizations forming the International Center.



REPORT ON AUDIT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 1942

(Copy)  
CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI  
*Certified Public Accountants*  
92 Liberty Street, New York

January 16, 1943

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Church Peace Union  
70 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the books, records and accounts of  
**THE CHURCH PEACE UNION**  
for the year ended December 31, 1942, and submit the following exhibits  
and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBIT

A—BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1942

*Schedule*

A-1—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements from  
January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942

B—STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1942 AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

C—STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1942 AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

COMMENTS

*Securities and Other Investments—\$1,875,337.89*

The securities owned, the investments in bonds and mortgages and the cash held for reinvestment were verified by confirmation received directly from your custodian, The New York Trust Company. The details of your securities and investments are shown in a report which will be submitted to you at a later date under separate cover.

*Special Fund—U. S. Defense Bonds—Series G—\$5,000.00*

These securities were examined by us at the Chase National Bank. They represent a special fund for future work.

REVENUE

All revenues received have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. A summary of the revenue for the year ended December 31, 1942 follows:

Revenue received .....	\$117,659.40
Revenue anticipated .....	108,615.00
	<hr/>
Excess revenue received (Exhibit B) .....	\$ 9,044.40
	<hr/>

### *Appropriations and Expenditures*

All expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1942 were checked and were supported by duly authorized vouchers. The details of these expenditures are shown in Exhibit C and in summary form are as follows:

Appropriations per budget .....	\$108,615.00	
Actual expenditures .....	104,162.71	
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance of appropriations..	\$4,531.02	
Overexpended appropriations .....	78.73	
		<hr/>
Net Unexpended Balance (Exhibit C) .....	\$	4,452.29
		<hr/>

### *Endowment Fund—\$1,901,616.93*

The changes in the Endowment Fund for the year 1942 are as follows:

Balance—January 1, 1942 .....	\$	1,901,113.01	
Add: Revenue in excess of anticipated income (Exhibit B). \$	9,044.40		
Unexpended during 1942 (Exhibit C) .....	4,452.29		
Profit from sales of securities	1,984.82		
Profit from operations and sale of Prince St. property.	637.41	16,118.92	
		<hr/>	
			1,917,231.93
Deduct:			
Appropriation from cash balance at January 1, 1942...	10,615.00		
Special Fund reserved for future work .....	5,000.00	15,615.00	
		<hr/>	
Balance—December 31, 1942.....	\$	1,901,616.93	
		<hr/>	

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI

*Certified Public Accountants*

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1942

### ASSETS

#### SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:

Stocks and bonds at cost .....	\$ 1,651,049.10	
Bonds and mortgages .....	219,888.12	
Cash held by the New York Trust Co. — for reinvestment .....	4,400.67	\$ 1,875,337.89

SPECIAL FUND—U.S. DEFENSE BONDS, SERIES G.....	5,000.00
--	----------

#### CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS:

Petty cash fund .....	200.00	
New York Trust Co. ....	19,008.51	
Chase National Bank .....	500.00	19,708.51

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE .....	2,468.82
---------------------------	----------

INTEREST RECEIVABLE .....	41.33
---------------------------	-------

#### TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUNDS:

General Secretary .....	463.84	
Education Secretary .....	300.00	
Assistant Secretary .....	200.00	963.84

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES .....	3,536.25
-------------------------------------	----------

TOTAL .....	\$ 1,907,056.64
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### LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FUND .....	\$ 1,901,616.93
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ACCOUNTS PAYABLE .....	439.71
------------------------	--------

RESERVE FOR FUTURE WORK .....	5,000.00
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TOTAL .....	\$ 1,907,056.64
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### EXHIBIT A

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1942 TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

### INCOME CASH

BALANCE — JANUARY 1, 1942..... \$ 23,421.23

#### RECEIPTS:

Interest on endowment fund .....	\$ 94,129.83	
Accounts receivable — World Alliance .....	18,026.10	
Carnegie Corporation (received April 16, 1942)...	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous Collections credited to appropriations	653.16	
Accrued interest receivable .....	709.97	
Miscellaneous income .....	753.91	124,272.97
		<hr/>
		\$147,694.20

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

Vouchers paid (A) .....	127,619.70	
Accrued interest receivable .....	565.99	128,185.69
		<hr/>

BALANCE — DECEMBER 31, 1942 ..... 19,508.51

This cash balance is in the following banks:

The New York Trust Co. ....	\$ 19,008.51
Chase National Bank (on deposit — not used for budget appropriations) .....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 19,508.51
	<hr/>

### PRINCIPAL CASH — NOT AVAILABLE FOR BUDGET

BALANCE — JANUARY 1, 1942 ..... \$ 1,357.47

#### RECEIPTS:

Sales, redemption, and exchange of securities.....	\$ 91,873.07	
Payments on mortgages — account of principal....	2,841.88	
Sale of real estate .....	1,055.19	95,770.14
		<hr/>
		\$ 97,127.61

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

Securities purchased .....	92,466.94	
Commission on sale of real estate .....	260.00	92,726.94
		<hr/>

BALANCE — DECEMBER 31, 1942 ..... \$ 4,400.67

NOTE: A—The difference between this amount and the total appropriations expended to December 31, 1942 (Exhibit C, column 2) is due to vouchers charged to accounts other than appropriations and the difference between the unpaid vouchers at the beginning and end of the period.

### SCHEDULE A-1



# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS FOR REVENUES FOR 1942

AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

	Income Anticipated and Appropriated	Income Realized	To be Realized	Revenue in Excess of Estimated Income
Interest on Endowment fund..	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 96,406.83		\$ 3,406.83
Appropriated from cash balances at January 1, 1942.	10,615.00	10,615.00		
Special contribution — Carnegie Corporation .....	**5,000.00	10,000.00*		5,000.00
Miscellaneous revenue .....	-0-	637.57		637.57
	<hr/> \$108,615.00	<hr/> \$117,659.40		<hr/> \$ 9,044.40

\*Received from Carnegie Corporation April 16, 1942.

\*\*Appropriated at the Semi-Annual Meeting June 16-18, 1942.

EXHIBIT B

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1942 AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Budget	Total Expended To Dec. 31, 1942	Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1942 Unex- pended	Overex- pended
<b>1. DIRECTION:</b>				
General Secretary's salary, clerical assistance, etc.....	\$ 15,620.00	\$15,677.03		\$57.03
Travel and committee expenses .....	3,000.00)	3,116.80	\$ 158.20	
	D 275.00)			
Meetings of Executive Committee and Board of Trustees .....	2,500.00	2,415.92	84.08	
<b>2. EXTENSION:</b>				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance .....	4,000.00	3,590.00	410.00	
Speakers Bureau .....	500.00		500.00	
Committee on Interchange of Speakers .....	200.00	145.30	54.70	
Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities .....	500.00	250.54	249.46	
<b>2b. EDUCATION:</b>				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance .....	5,420.00	5,349.00	71.00	
Travel and committee expenses .....	1,000.00	337.01	662.99	
News Letter, research and Information Service .....	9,000.00	7,660.00	1,340.00	
Periodicals and books .....	400.00)	776.70		21.70
	B 50.00)			
	D 305.00)			
William I. Hull Memorial .....	200.00		200.00	
<b>3. OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION:</b>				
Assistant Secretary's salary and clerical assistance .....	5,600.00	5,268.00	332.00	
Travel and committee expenses.	200.00	19.69	180.31	
Rent .....	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Telephone and telegraph .....	1,000.00	881.01	118.99	
Furniture and fixtures .....	400.00	130.69	269.31	
Office supplies .....	700.00	532.17	167.83	
Postage .....	1,200.00	970.93	229.07	
Printing and multigraphing ....	1,000.00	516.59	483.41	
Incidentals .....	600.00	490.71	109.29	
Financing fees on foreign drafts, possible interest on loans .....	150.00)	180.30	119.70	
	B 150.00)			

NOTE: Additions to budget appropriations:

B Voted by Executive Committee on October 22, 1942 from Reserve Fund.

D Voted by Executive Committee on December 17, 1942 from unexpended balances.

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1942 AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

(continued)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Budget	Total Expended To Dec. 31, 1942	Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1942	
			Unex- pended	Overex- pended
<b>4. SPECIAL FUNDS:</b>				
World Alliance (American Council) .....	18,000.00	18,500.00		
D 500.00)				
Conferences abroad .....	A 500.00	500.00	E	
Conferences in the United States (including cooperating agencies) .....	7,800.00	15,272.48	27.52	
A 5,000.00)				
B 2,500.00)				
Unemployment insurance (State and Federal) .....	1,100.00	792.06	307.94	
Social Security .....	600.00	216.02	383.98	
Pension Fund .....	6,225.00	6,223.76	1.24	
<b>5. WORK ABROAD THROUGH THE WORLD ALLIANCE:</b>				
International office expense of the World Alliance .....	4,700.00)	5,550.00		
C 550.00)				
D 300.00)				
Pasteur Jules Jezequel's work.	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Work in India and the Far East	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Miss Ivy Marks .....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Pasteur Toureille .....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Work for Alliance in Canada ..	1,800.00	1,800.00		
	110,545.00	\$104,162.71	6,461.02	\$78.73
Deduct — transfers from unexpended balances .....	1,930.00		1,930.00	
	108,615.00		4,531.02	
	104,162.71		78.73	
<b>UNEXPENDED — DECEMBER 31, 1942 .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,452.29</b>		<b>\$4,452.29</b>	

NOTE: (1) Additions to budget appropriations:

- A Voted by Board of Trustees at semi-annual meeting June 16-18, 1942 from unappropriated funds.
- B Voted by Executive Committee on October 22, 1942 from Reserve Fund.
- C Voted by Executive Committee on November 18, 1942 from unexpended balances.
- D Voted by Executive Committee on December 17, 1942 from unexpended balances.

NOTE: (2)

- E This amount paid to Unitarian Service Committee for its work abroad by vote of Board of Trustees at semi-annual meeting June 16-18, 1942.

## EXHIBIT C